

# Russia Spying More On U.S., Colby Says

• This is the final article in a series of  
based on an exclusive interview  
with ex-CIA Director William E. Colby.

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WASHINGTON — Far behind the  
United States in the most important as-  
pects of nuclear age intelligence — tech-  
nology and analysis, the Soviet Union  
devotes a lot of attention to trying to  
steal American secrets.

There have been 400 known attempts  
to recruit Americans abroad during the  
past five years.

This was disclosed by ex-CIA Direc-  
tor William E. Colby in an exclusive in-  
terview with The Hearst Newspapers.

While some members of Congress  
and a few Washington commentators  
are apparently blind to the reality of the  
global political and ideological conflict  
Russia is waging against the free world,  
the CIA to abandon covert intelli-  
gence operations, the Soviets are intensi-  
fying their clandestine activities.

"The Russians are spending a lot

## Commentary

more on secret intelligence than we  
are," Colby said. "Their operations in  
the clandestine field are more than ours.  
They have 40-odd ships around the world  
constantly shadowing our fleets. Track-  
ing along right on the horizon. They  
usually have one off Cape Canaveral  
when we have important space launch-  
ings. Last year they had one of their in-  
telligence ships operating off the  
California coast near the Navy's Pacific  
firing range, where its newest submarine  
missiles were being tested.

"In the foreign intelligence field, they  
are still doing some foolish clandestine  
stuff — offering those they are trying to  
recruit \$10,000 in a bar."

Colby, who had told the writer the  
"fantastic" surveillance techniques de-  
veloped by the CIA made it possible to  
tell how many nuclear missiles the So-  
viets possess and exactly where they are

Turn to Page 2A, Col. 1.

# Colby Says Russians Spying More

Continued from Page 1A

located, was asked about the Soviets'  
technological capabilities.

"They have some, but in most areas  
they are not up to us," he replied.  
"There are certain things about which  
they have interesting ideas. They are  
certainly interested in the technological  
aspect of intelligence. But they are hard  
to get around on in technology."

Q — How are they in the development  
of intelligence?

A — They used to be very good. Their  
attitude was that if you don't want it, it  
won't work. It appeared on the New  
York Times. It was part of the great in-  
dustrial plan to mislead the world. To-  
day, however, they have become more  
sophisticated.

"In 1967 they set up the Institute For  
the Study of the U.S.A. This corresponds  
to our World Revolution Institute at  
Stanford, which was set up in the '40s.  
The Russians did not set up such centers  
of analysis until the late 1960s.

"They are learning that there is an  
awful lot of information that has to be  
analyzed. I think that is a good thing.  
The more they understand us, the less  
will be the danger of miscalculation."

"When I was introduced to Mr.  
Brezhnev in 1973, I said: 'The more we  
know about each other, the safer we all  
will be.' He didn't answer, but it is true.  
Wars start because of misunderstand-  
ings.

Colby said the Soviet KGB's efforts to  
recruit American spies "goes all the way  
from the subtle approach to the more  
barmy-handed one."

"The 400 attempts to recruit Ameri-  
cans abroad in the past five years are  
the ones we know about. There probably  
were others that were not brought to our  
attention. There are people in jail today  
who were recruited by the Soviets, and  
there doubtless will be more of those  
who continue to work for them."

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A1

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